

TWO ROUSING OFFERS TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER.

First Offer: THE WEEKLY GLOBE

Will be Sent, Free of Postage.

FROM NOW

Until

MARCH 4, 1885,

The Entire Presidential Campaign

TO CLUBS OF 5, FOR \$5

(With Every Club of 5 an Extra

Copy Free, 6 Copies for \$5, to

4th March, 1885.)

Second Offer: THE WEEKLY GLOBE

Will be Sent, Free of Postage.

FROM NOW

Until

MARCH 4, 1885,

The Entire Presidential Campaign,

TO EVERY PERSON

Who, in addition to his subscription

of \$1, sends at the same time

One, Two, Three or Four Sub-

scribers, at \$1 Each.

EVERY SINGLE SUBSCRIBER

Who sends His Own Subscription

Only, and \$1, will Receive the

WEEKLY GLOBE

Only 12 Months.

The Campaign Offer

Is made to induce Every Sub-

scriber to Help Increase the Cir-

culation of THE WEEKLY GLOBE in his

neighborhood. This can be done

very easily by Showing Sample

Copies. Send for Free Sample

Copies.

AGENTS

WANTED EVERYWHERE.

To whom, under above offers, the

regular liberal cash commission

will be given. On application, a

Poster, Agents' Circular, and Sam-

ple Copies will be sent Free.

Send for Sample Copies.

Distribute Them Everywhere.

Address

THE WEEKLY GLOBE,

BOSTON, MASS.

CUT THIS OUT.

Between now and January 1, 1884, a large

number of subscriptions will expire, the major-

ity of which will be renewed.

We respectfully request each subscriber to

examine the date upon his paper, and, if his

subscription expires within that time, to renew

at once before it expires.

This will retain his name in type, and prevent

the loss of any copy of his paper.

Renew at once and keep your name on the

mailing list. Renew a once and avoid the rush.

Read the new campaign offer and form a club.

NO THREE-CENT STAMPS

will be accepted by THE WEEKLY GLOBE in pay-

ment of subscriptions on account of the new

postage law, which substitutes two-cent stamps in

their place. Stamps of the denomination of one or

two will be received as heretofore.

HOW TO REMIT, ETC.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE is sent everywhere in the

United States and Canada, one year, free of postage,

for only \$1.00; six copies for only \$5.00.

All subscriptions should be paid by postal order,

registered letter, or draft on New York or Boston,

though, if more convenient for the sender, postal

stamps will be accepted. When stamps are sent they

should be of the denomination of one, two or three

cents.

To ensure immediate attention and prompt answers,

all letters should be addressed to "THE WEEKLY

GLOBE, Boston, Mass."

Boston Weekly Globe.

TUESDAY, DEC. 18, 1883.

A NEW STORY

Begins in This Paper on Page 7. It is entitled

THE CORSAIR OF THE SOUTH SEAS,

A Tale of

LOVE, CRIME AND RETRIBUTION.

BY MRS. C. W. DENISON.

Now is the time to see every family in your

neighborhood and solicit subscriptions. Show all

your friends and neighbors a sample copy of THIS

GLOBE.

A PRIZE STORY

will begin about January 8. It has qualities

which will make it one of the most successful

series ever published in this country. Every-

body will read it. Subscribe at once, and receive

the opening chapters.

TO EXCHANGES.

We are receiving every day requests from weekly

newspapers to be placed upon the exchange list

of THE WEEKLY GLOBE during the presidential

campaign. To all such we would respectfully

answer that THE WEEKLY GLOBE will be sent

free until January, 1885, to all newspapers pub-

lishing for three successive weeks the following

prospects:

THE

WEEKLY GLOBE,

From Now Until March 5, 1885,

Only \$1.00.

With 8 pages, 56 columns, every week.

THE GLOBE will strive vigorously to

make a Democratic President and to make

the Best Family Newspaper in the World.

It asks no person to subscribe without

examining a sample copy and judging of its

merits for himself. It is not that fairer?

Send for a free sample copy and you will

receive just the kind of a weekly you are

trying to find. Only \$1.00 for the Presidential

campaign. Address THE WEEKLY

GLOBE, Boston, Mass.

Newspapers desirous of clubbing THE WEEKLY

GLOBE with their publications will be furnished

with special rates upon application. Marked

copies containing prospectus, and all communica-

tions, should be addressed to THE WEEKLY

GLOBE, Boston, Mass.

Wherever he goes, DE LESSERS is said to claim

relationship by descent with the people he is ad-

ressing. The old canal builder missed his voca-

tion. He should have been a politician.

Justice MURRAY of New York recently asserted

that some of the policemen had become mysteri-

ously wealthy. Now some of the wives have all

they can do to prevent their club-swingers from

going out in rags.

New York World: The Republican Senate

shows a disposition to be sectional. Out of a half-

dozen fat offices filled by the caucus only one

filler was taken from a Southern State—the ser-

geant-at-arms.

It is noticeable that the journals which pretend

to believe that Governor BUTLER will not amount

to anything politically hereafter are the ones

which keep saying something derogatory about

him. If they did not fear him they would not

notice him.

One of the thousand and odd bills that have

been introduced into Congress has reached a good

old age. It has been presented to every Congress

since 1852, and has still enough life to ensure its

regular appearance before any number of Con-

gresses still to come.

A Michigan school teacher took four children to

a billiard hall. She considered it an object lesson

in mathematics. It is in order now for young men

who walk several miles of an evening around

billiard tables to inform questioning parents the

next morning that they were studying mathe-

matics the night before with their chum.

The members of the Salvation Army are not so

very different from ordinary mortals after all.

When they had been discharged from the City

Court of New Haven it is said that they "gleefully

hurried to a photograph gallery and had their pic-

tures taken." The Salvationists, then, have not yet

eliminated vanity from their composition. They

seem to be no farther advanced on the road to per-

fection than quakers, glue clubs, rifle clubs and

members of the cabinet.

Commissioner LORING's report gives an ac-

count of the value of the forest products of this

country that shows them to be of more value than

is generally supposed. He says they are worth

ten times the gold and silver product, and three

times as much as the precious minerals and coal

combined. The unaccounted waste that is con-

stantly going on in forests and forest products be-

comes criminal in the light of such figures as

these.

The New York Herald makes a sensible and

warning remark when it states that "if church

festivities continue to develop at the present rate

sinners will soon flock to sacred edifices for the

sake of diversions after their own heart." Church

rows should be suppressed if possible. It should

be remembered, however, that in every large as-

sociation or society, of whatever description, an

unpleasantness is liable to occur, and the churches

should not be relied at if they cannot help having

one occasionally.

RICHARD ROBINSON is making preparations to

get the tak of the esteemed British lion in a

split stick. He has introduced resolutions in the

House calling for information on several sub-

jects, and among other things wants to know

whether the minister to Great Britain has re-

ceived any title of nobility, such as "Lord Rec-

tor," from any foreign State, and whether such

English "lord" is still retained in the service of

the United States. Also, whether the officers and

sailors of the United States navy rendered any

service to the British navy in the recent bombard-

ment of Alexandria in Egypt. Mr. ROBINSON

also wants some information about the British

spy, M. E. O'Brien, who is said to have been

allowed to tamper with and open the correspond-

ence of American citizens in the New York Post

Office. It is the fashion to laugh at ROBINSON

and call him a crank, but it strikes us that he

is asking some very pertinent questions.

"UNDER-CONSUMPTION" INSTEAD

OF "OVER-PRODUCTION."

To the Editor of The Globe:

It is easier to make a dog give up the bone upon

which he is dining than to make the popular mind

loose its hold upon an idea which it has once en-

tertained.

For example: when a period of business depression

comes, old tradition attributes the evil to

over-production. Then the statisticians come out

in full force with their array of figures to prove

that our mills and factories can be urged to such

an extent that they can manufacture in half a

year as much merchandise as the country can con-

sume in a whole one. So-called political econ-

omists nod their wise heads and tell us of the

dangers of producing too large a quantity of the

necessities of life! Others advocate a checking

of production, in order that glutted markets may

be relieved. On all sides we are told what a terri-

ble thing this is over-production, and people are

puzzling their brains to find out how to stop it.

Hah! Does any man of common sense for a

moment suppose that there is any such thing as

general "over-production"? Does any man sup-

pose that misfortune to our country is caused by

our having too large a supply of those things

which are necessary to make life endurable? We

do not believe it.

It is time now to drop this fruitless talk about

over-production; let us call the thing by its real

name, which is under-consumption. Let us not

pretend to say that we make too many of the goods

which the people need; but rather let us look

facts squarely in the face, and say that for some

reason or another the product of our labor is so

distributed that those who want and need our sur-

plus are lacking in the power to purchase, and

thus the demand, although it exceeds the supply,

is yet unsupplied.

For those who have no wish to see the condition

of the working classes improved, this idea of over-

production is a consoling one. It relieves them from

all responsibility in the matter. It helps to hide

the existence of such a thing as inequality in dis-

tribution. They wish to see that subject left

alone. It will not, however, be left alone; this is

too progressive an age for any injustice to lie in

long concealment.

The worst foe of liberty which exists today is

the giant monopoly. Its power to tax the people

is almost without limit. The evils and inequalities

of which it is the cause threaten the interests of

capital and labor alike.

It tends to stir up class feeling, to lead unthink-

ing people to blame Capital for the faults of Mon-

opoly, to make the ignorant believe that Capital is

the enemy of Labor when in truth Capital

and Labor should be allies to fight down

